

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 59th LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

JOINT APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Call to Order: By **CHAIRMAN TIM CALLAHAN**, on February 3, 2005 at
8:00 A.M., in Room 317-A Capitol.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Rep. Tim Callahan, Chairman (D)
Sen. Trudi Schmidt, Vice Chairman (D)
Sen. Keith Bales (R)
Rep. Ray Hawk (R)
Rep. Cynthia Hiner (D)

Members Excused: None.

Members Absent: Sen. Steven Gallus (D)
Rep. John E. Witt (R)

Staff Present: Brent Doig, OBPP
Harry Freebourn, Legislative Branch
Shannon Scow, Committee Secretary

Please Note. These are summary minutes. Testimony and discussion
are paraphrased and condensed.

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing & Date Posted: HB 2; Department of Justice,
Forensic Science Division, Central
Services Division
Executive Action: None

Hearing: Department of Justice

CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN called the meeting to order.

Mr. Freebourn distributed Exhibit 1, "Information Due Do The Committee." He asked the DOJ to either respond to these questions or give the information to Harry to distribute before executive action next week. Exhibit 2 shows all decision packages (DP's) and issues relating to the DP's.

EXHIBIT(jch27a01)

EXHIBIT(jch27a02)

SEN SCHMIDT referred to Exhibit 2, Page 23 on February 2nd. She stated that Montana is unique in that video gambling machine owners are paying the lowest income tax rate in the country. Montana has the highest video gambling machines per population ratio but the lowest gambling tax in the United States. She stated that at some point it would be interesting to look at a different way of taxing gambling.

Forensic Science Division

{Tape: 1; Side: A; Approx. Time Counter: 5.5 - 30}{Tape: 1; Side: B; Approx. Time Counter: 0 - 17.7; Comments: forensic science lab overview}

Bill Unger, Administrator of the Forensic Science Division, noted that the Committee toured the forensic science lab last month, so today's presentation will merely be an overview. He stated that the Forensic Science Division began in the 1970's in the University of Montana chemistry section, and moved five years ago to the new facility. The duty of the lab is to complete forensic cases for Montana law enforcement and other State agencies.

Technicians in the lab have high technical capability; it is a \$50,000 to \$60,000 investment for Montana to get technicians ready to work in the lab. By the end of the training scientists are able to analyze cases, get results, write the results and testify on the cases. Technicians also train law enforcement officers on advanced crime scenes, and are able to repair their own equipment. The biggest complaint received on the lab is the turnaround time of examinations. Results in Exhibit 3 support this claim, which are the results from a survey given last year.

The workload has increased by 47% from 2000 to 2004, creating backlog. This creates a poor working environment and creates a public safety issue.

EXHIBIT(jch27a03)

The chemistry section analyzes street drugs, arson cases, and paint cases. Last session, one Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) was authorized for this section, but the funding did not go through. The lab obtained money through Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) for this position, which will end on June 30, 2005. The addition of this FTE helped the average turnaround time in the section move from seven months to one month. The Department of Justice (DOJ) is requesting continued funding for this FTE, as outlined in Exhibit 4. This position would help with the 19% increase in cases sent to the chemistry lab.

EXHIBIT(jch27a04)

Within the DNA/Serology lab, there has been a 26% caseload increase since 2000. The last lab technician was added in 1995 and one FTE has been moved to quality control. Temporary funding was obtained from the MBCC for a technician, but this funding will end June 30, 2005. The DOJ is requesting three FTE for one Serologist/DNA scientist and two forensic technician. He added that this section is capable of identifying criminals in the system, even months after a crime has been committed. This evidence is largely conclusive in cases, since there is only a 1-in-588,200,000 chance of another person having the same DNA.

EXHIBIT(jch27a05)

The following two sections require no FTE. The firearms and tool marks section can determine the trajectory of bullets and match bullets with certain guns and cartridges. There are no requests for FTE in this section. For the next section, **Mr. Unger** noted that there are nine breath test sections throughout the state. They perform 7,000 to 8,000 breath tests annually.

The toxicology section last had help in 1991, with a 160% increased workload. This section cannot have backlog because families and autopsy technicians are waiting for the time and cause of death of the individual. In order to comply with a national audit, which determined that the section needed an FTE to keep up, the DOJ is requesting a toxicologist.

EXHIBIT(jch27a06)

The State Medical Examiner was hired in 1980, and one position was hired since then. The State Forensic Pathologist in Great Falls recently retired. There are currently two State forensic pathologists in Billings, one of which is soon retiring. He urged the Committee to consider another FTE for a pathologist because caseload has doubled. This FTE would be funded through a charge to counties in performing autopsies and issuing death certificates. The position is outlined in Exhibit 7.

EXHIBIT(jch27a07)

The latent print section helps solve past crimes, such as matching a suspect's fingerprint to a homicide that occurred three years ago. Other cases have used footprint molds to link a suspect to a crime scene.

Mr. Unger then brought to the attention of the Committee a request that is not in the form of a budget request; the base budget for the lab is \$78,000, which does not allow the lab to purchase even one piece of equipment. This could become an issue in a lab that relies heavily on their technologies to solve cases. He then pointed to Exhibit 2, Page 3 to list the remaining budget requests for the Forensic Science Division. Rent increase, DP 30 is explained in Exhibit 8.

EXHIBIT(jch27a08)

Discussion:

{Tape: 1; Side: B; Approx. Time Counter: 17.7 - 30}{Tape: 2; Side: A; Approx. Time Counter: 0 - 5.2}

SEN. BALES asked if the lab has envisioned splitting cases between technicians or specializing technicians in order to decrease the turnaround time. **Mr. Unger** replied that the profession has become very specialized. There are some sections in which a person can be hired to do the labor-intensive work that doesn't need a scientist to complete. The Federal Government has provided funds for DNA backlog in cases where buckle swabs are analyzed. The current problem is that there are 16,000 cases that have been analyzed in a private lab in Utah, which have not been entered by the lab because there are not enough people. Specialized technicians are needed to enter these cases. So in response to the question posed by SEN. BALES, some work technicians can do, but most positions are specialized, and it can take a long time to obtain qualifications.

CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN commented that one sample at the lab may be linked to three or four cases for a prosecutor. He also commented that there have been instances where the lab work on a case came back to the prosecutor, but the case had already been confessed and resolved. This sample may still be connected to other cases. However, **CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN** inquired whether there was any way of notifying the lab when a case has been settled. **Mr. Unger** responded that it is up to law enforcement to tell the lab when a person has pled guilty because the lab has too many cases to track. He added that after conclusive forensic evidence is available, the case often ends in a plea bargain.

SEN. BALES commented that because of the extensive backlog, it would be a good policy to call on old cases to see if evidence is still needed before the case is analyzed. **Mr. Unger** replied that most cases do not end in the way described above by **CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN**. Only around 30 cases a year call the lab because the case was settled. It would be time-consuming to call on all the cases unless it is a very old case because the hours of the lab and sheriff's department vary.

CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN referred to discussion about the lab moving some work to private labs. He inquired, "How many of these cases are sent to private facilities? What is the benefit of sending cases to private facilities and is there room for expansion?" **Mr. Unger** replied that the only cases sent to private labs are those involving buckle swabs. He does not know if the State would save any money by sending cases to private facilities.

REP. HAWK commented that at times, private labs offer their expertise in cases. **Mr. Unger** confirmed that outside expertise are utilized in certain areas.

SEN. SCHMIDT inquired if a crime committed on an Indian reservation always goes to the Federal Government. **Mr. Unger** replied that less than 5% of cases at the forensic science lab are tribal cases. If the lab gets a case from the tribes, they will call the FBI because the FBI has a certain amount of money set aside to process these cases.

Larry Fasbender, Deputy Director of the Department of Justice, commented that a business analyst will also be sent to the forensic science lab. He added that every piece of evidence that is sent to the lab sits for a month, by which time more is known about the case in terms of what needs to be analyzed. This cuts down on the time needed to process all of the evidence. The DOJ is also looking to set up a communication system to the law

enforcement agencies to announce when a case is beginning to be processed.

CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN stated that all systems seem relatively disconnected. The State needs to find a way to communicate between systems and simplify processes.

LFD Issues

{Tape: 2; Side: A; Approx. Time Counter: 5.3 - 30}{Tape: 2; Side: B; Approx. Time Counter: 0 - 14}

Mr. Freebourn referred to Pages D-53 through D-58 of the Legislative Fiscal Division (LFD) budget analysis for Forensic Science Division budget requests and LFD issues. He first pointed to the LFD issue on Page D-55 for DP 30, "Forensic Lab Lease." He stated that annual rent payments are 18% of the division's base budget. He posed the question to the Committee, "Would it be more fiscally advantageous to buy the facility or move to a more economic site with the same capabilities?"

Mr. Fasbender replied that this question also has been raised in the case of DOJ offices in Billings. There is an option in the forensic science lab lease to purchase the facility, but the price asked is more than the DOJ believes it is worth. However, a lab is extremely expensive to build because of the venting system that is required to prevent contamination between samples. He added that the owner would like the DOJ to buy the facility, but the DOJ does not know the true cost. Part of the lease includes utilities. He does not have a breakdown of the costs involved in the lease; this can be provided for the next legislative session.

Mr. Freebourn continued with DP 31, "Forensic Science Chemist," on Page D-55. He commented that the current FTE and unfinished caseload per year are indicated. The LFD concern is that the program effectiveness cannot be determined. There is no information relating to how many cases were a significant factor in determining the court case. He noted that clandestine lab processes have increased dramatically in this area. The LFD concerns are the same for DP 32, "Serologist/DNA Specialist" on Page D-56.

With the addition of DP 34 and the Schweitzer addendum, there would be a total of eight FTE in the toxicology section. These two budget requests together fund three FTE in fiscal year (FY) 2006 and two FTE in FY07. Governor Schweitzer is adding the first year of funding for the proposed toxicologist FTE.

SEN. BALES asked for clarification on what positions would be funded. He inquired if it would be two new toxicologists and two new technicians. **Mr. Unger** explained that this would fund one toxicologist, one new scientist and two technicians.

SEN. BALES returned to the issue of the chemist, remarking that the division is merely replacing a chemist, but the backlog is continuing to grow. **Mr. Unger** replied that since this chemist was hired, the backlog has significantly decreased. If the lab keeps the current FTE, **Mr. Unger** is confident that the section can keep up with the caseload.

Mr. Freebourn explained that DP 35, "Forensic Pathologist," is requested to handle an increase in caseload.

Mr. Fasbender pointed out that the lab has not kept statistics on cases because there is no system currently in place to measure success in cases. It is a great idea to keep track of cases, but there are currently not enough people available to develop a system.

SEN. SCHMIDT asked what the Forensic Science Division would need to track the cases. **Mr. Fasbender** replied that they would need a database that tracks what happens to the cases in court. As stated earlier, many cases do not go to trial due to forensic evidence, but there is currently no system relaying this information back to the lab.

SEN. SCHMIDT inquired if Mr. Fasbender is aware of what other states do to track cases. **Mr. Unger** replied that other states are similar to Montana. The labs learn more about cases through the newspapers than through the court system.

CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN asked how the lab determines how well the evidence was prepared. **Mr. Unger** stated that it is the duty of the lab to provide the results of an evidence analysis, no matter the results.

CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN asked how the effectiveness of the program is determined. **Mr. Unger** responded that the only way to ensure effectiveness is to make sure the work is accurate. All scientists are tested yearly on their proficiency. What happens in the court with the evidence is out of the control of the lab. There is a laboratory information system that allows other laboratories to come in and view their work. This is only provided to the submitting agency.

SEN. SCHMIDT asked for further clarification on the Governor Schweitzer addendum. **Mr. Freebourn** replied that DP 34 from the Governor Martz budget funds one toxicologist in FY07. The Governor Schweitzer addendum added funding for the first year of the toxicologist. The other FTEs are for lab technicians. **Mr. Fasbender** added that only the second year was funded in the original budget to stay within budget. Funding in the second year would keep the funding out of the base, causing the DOJ to return and request the position next biennium.

Mr. Freebourn explained that approving DP 35, Forensic Pathologist, would increase pathologist FTE from one to two. The LFD comment box on Page D-57 shows that this position would be funded from revenue received from the counties. He emphasized the extensive backlog in this area as reported by the department.

SEN. SCHMIDT asked for clarification on what is included in backlogged "out cases." **Mr. Unger** replied that this refers to the reports that need to be made out on cases.

REP. HAWK commented, "Then the backlog is not in cases, but in the reporting of these cases." **Mr. Unger** responded that this is correct. Autopsies must be performed immediately so the reports get left behind.

REP. HAWK inquired if a pathologist is needed to do the reports or if a physician's assistant could complete the paperwork. **Mr. Unger** replied that the person who performs the autopsy needs to complete the report. **REP. HINER** inquired if a physician's assistant could help in any capacity with the reports. **Mr. Unger** replied that the training is too extensive. The Division hires help on an as-needed basis for assistance in taking notes, but this help cannot complete the reports.

Mr. Doig added that the Billings pathologist is retiring, which will mean further increase in caseload for this section. **Mr. Unger** commented that the Billings and Great Falls pathologist do not specialize in forensic pathology. They perform hospital pathology because there is more money in this section.

SEN. SCHMIDT commented that a pathologist requires 12 to 16 years of education, while a physician's assistant requires 2 to 3 years of education. She asked if the lab really does need a person with higher expertise than an assistant. **Mr. Unger** stated that the expertise of a pathologist is required.

SEN. SCHMIDT expressed concern about the burn-out of pathologists. **Mr. Fasbender** replied that the reason that the DOJ is requesting an additional pathologist is not only so that reports can be written. There are soon to be two retired pathologists and there is a need for pathologists to perform autopsies.

Mr. Freebourn stated that DP 321 on Page D-58 is for an FTE reduction. **Doug Booker, Centralized Services Division**, explained that the FTE is reduced because funding is not available. **Mr. Freebourn** stated that the FTE, funded by Federal funds, is being eliminated from the base.

Mr. Freebourn explained that DP 322 deals with the global issue of exempt staff pay raise.

Public Testimony

{Tape: 2; Side: B; Approx. Time Counter: 14 - 20.4}

Kathy McGowan, Montana Sheriff and Peace Officer's Association and Montana County Attorney's Association, explained that these two associations and other law enforcement associations began meeting about two years ago to discuss three main issues: the crime lab, the Law Enforcement Academy, and Highway Patrol pay raises. The crisis with the crime lab backlog was predicted two years ago, and has escalated. This waiting period affects the outcome of cases because cases are postponed when the evidence is not available. She stated that big cases have been lost because there was not enough crime lab capability. She emphasized that there have been no complaints on the quality of the results. Meetings have been productive in creating greater communication between law enforcement, county attorneys and the crime lab. Most importantly, she wanted to reinforce that the efficiency of the crime lab greatly affects law enforcement.

Central Services Division

{Tape: 2; Side: B; Approx. Time Counter: 20.4 - 26.7}

Skip Culver, Administrator of the Centralized Services Division, first introduced the Bureau Chief of the Fiscal Accounting Bureau, Karen Monroe. He commended her for her hard work. He then explained the duties of the Centralized Services Division (CSD), which includes accounting, budgeting, payroll, and human resources. There are 16 FTEs in this division to support the 700 FTEs and \$60 million a year that comprise the DOJ. This Division manages budgets to make sure the DOJ is staying within their

appropriation. The CSD has no budget requests. He emphasized that without the CSD, nothing gets done.

General Discussion on Department of Justice
Budget Requests

{Tape: 2; Side: B; Approx. Time Counter: 26.8 - 29.5}{Tape: 3; Side: A; Approx. Time Counter: 0 - 15.8; Comments: Budget Request Priorities}

Mr. Fasbender stated that the DOJ has prioritized their budget requests as asked for by the Committee, shown in Exhibit 9. He added that the \$1.1 million for gambling control is not listed, nor is the county attorney payroll. He said that the top priority for the DOJ is the Forensic Science Division. He stated that many of the supplemental appropriations have been due to a number of Federal funds that have been drastically cut. The State's dependence on Federal funds has gone up; there will now have to be a reversal on this dependence to keep the level of services.

EXHIBIT (jch27a09)

The MVD took a number of decreases, which is why some of their requests are prioritized second on Exhibit 9. He stated that with the implementation of technology in the MVD, the DOJ will move a number of these FTEs to the Information Technology Services Division to support the growing technological system. He noted that the Vehicle Replacement Program is in the second tier of importance because this program has seen significant cuts and needs reliable vehicles to travel throughout a large state. He added that all budget requests in category one and two are Governor Martz's or Governor's Schweitzer's budget requests.

At the top of category three is the license plate reissue. He noted that this service provides a net gain to the State of approximately \$4.5 million. Therefore, the funds for this should not go into the base, but instead be offset with the increase to the General Fund. Under the major litigation fund, he commented that the DOJ will have to spend what is needed for the case. If the legislative appropriation is not sufficient, they will have to be issued a statutory appropriation. As for the fourth category, he recommends the Committee take no action on exempt staff pay raise reduction. This second section is all reductions.

The bottom of Exhibit 9 shows elected official requests. He emphasized that under the Drug Task Force, listed as priority

one, two forensic scientists are funded as well as a number of other FTE. This task force is needed because meth is a continued problem that will need constant support. **Mr. Fasbender** ran through the rest of the list on Exhibit 9, adding that the FTE for tobacco enforcement is needed because it is cheaper to have a full-time employee pursuing the settlement.

Discussion:

{Tape: 3; Side: A; Approx. Time Counter: 15.9 - 30.5}{Tape: 3; Side: B; Approx. Time Counter: 0 - 9}

SEN. BALES inquired if the Medicaid Fraud Agent is able to fund their own position through settlements. He asked, "Does excess money received return to the General Fund?" **Mr. Fasbender** replied that the Medicaid Fraud Agent does bring back more money than is needed to fund the position. The money goes back to Medicaid, but the State is substantially benefitted through the program.

Mr. Booker commented that there are two items under the Medicaid Fraud Agent. One is a base adjustment for the cost of living to perform operations. The second item is for a Medicaid Fraud Agent. **Mr. Fasbender** added that if people know that monitoring is occurring, there are less occurrences of fraud.

SEN. BALES asked why the program was not in Governor Martz's budget. **Mr. Doig** explained that the elected official request is for the first year of funding. It was one of those programs that was only funded the second year of the biennium for budgetary purposes.

REP. HAWK asked for further explanation on HB 169. He stated, "If that bill passes, then the DOJ will not need the \$75,000." He commented that the language within the bill states that the only time money is available is if cases are successful. He inquired whether the money obtained is enough to cover costs of the program. **Mr. Fasbender** explained that if the bill passes, money obtained through settlements would return to the major litigation fund. Currently, this money returns to the General Fund. It is not anticipated that the money would go straight to funding this position, but the position would be funded before the remainder of the money was returned to the General Fund.

REP HAWK inquired about what language is needed in the DP in relation to this issue. **Mr. Freebourn** replied that contingency language will be needed in the DP. Eleven percent of the tobacco settlement money goes to the General Fund, which is more than

enough to fund the position. The Committee could earmark the money if they desire, but there is ample money to cover the FTE.

CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN asked a question in terms of the medicaid fraud, "How come DPHHS is not paying for that to be investigated? The money that is recovered is returned to their budget, is that correct?" **Mr. Fasbender** said that DPHHS is paying for it in a sense because it is Federal money that requires a match in funds.

CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN commented that the DOJ budget makes up 25% of this funding, but they receive no benefit. **Mr. Fasbender** replied that since the DOJ is set up as the investigative agency for public safety, they have responsibility for such investigations.

CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN commented that there are some loss of Federal funds for the Patriot Act. He asked if the DOJ needs general fund to compensate for this loss. **Mr. Fasbender** responded that the DOJ needs general fund for the Patriot Act to comply with the audits. There is currently legislation that will ensure State compliance with the Patriot Act. Increased fees in this bill will generate money to nearly cover the requested costs. However, he asks that this be funded to ensure costs are maintained. He also added that this request is negotiable.

CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN commented that the Committee has already seen a request for spending authority for Federal funds relating to Homeland Security. He inquired if these Federal funds can be used to take care of the general funds to coordinate auditing between Homeland Security and the Patriot Act. **Mr. Booker** responded that he will check on the possibility of this coordination.

SEN. BALES referred to the Narcotics Regional Agent in Sidney, Montana, commenting that the local sheriff thought there were more meth labs there than any other county. He stated that the agent in Miles City, Montana will be funded both years of the biennium through Governor Martz's budget requests and the new elected official proposal. He asked, "What would occur if the first year was not funded?" **Mr. Fasbender** explained that a position will be kept in Miles City no matter what is approved. An officer was taken from Billings and the DOJ would like to gain back this position before the second year of the biennium. He stated that there is a great deal of uncertainty in any of these programs because they do not yet know the specifics for the Byrne Grant reduction. The actual loss is only about \$230,000, but will be drastically redistributed. No matter what occurs, Miles City has much activity in meth labs because it is a rural area

with more open space and less resources to notice the labs and fumes.

SEN. BALES asked when the DOJ will have an idea about how much money will be available and how this will be distributed. **Mr. Fasbender** replied that the MBCC is continuing to find out about the Federal requirement for this money. There is the intention to continue funding the statewide drug task force. However, the ability for the force to respond is reliant on general funding to continue funding positions. The more metropolitan counties that will be eligible for funding will most likely not fund statewide positions.

SEN. BALES commented that he would like the statewide drug task force to have continued funding. He is afraid that if the Legislature appropriates money for the statewide drug task force, there will be no motivation for cities eligible for funds to support the program. He asked if the DOJ will have ideas about the funding before the section on the DOJ is closed. **Mr. Fasbender** stated that this process will move slowly. The "feds" believe that they have funded the program long enough that it should now be under State authority. **Mr. Booker** added that the Executive Branch has asked for a proposal for the \$745,000 request to fund the statewide drug task force. This will be supplied to the Committee tomorrow.

REP. HAWK stated that Highway Patrol Officers need a raise. He inquired, "What happens if the bill supporting the raise fails?" **Mr. Fasbender** replied that he anticipates that this bill will pass. He explained that there is a bill to give a raise to all State employees in FY06, and Highway Patrol raises will go into effect in FY07 via HB 35. It is a high priority and other sources of funding will be pursued, but the bottom line is that if there is no money available, then the pay scale will stay where it is.

Additional Sources of Revenue

{Tape: 3; Side: B; Approx. Time Counter: 9 - 25}

Mr. Fasbender then distributed Exhibit 10, which gives other sources of revenue for the General Fund through the DOJ.

EXHIBIT(jch27a10)

CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN asked if the DOJ still had a budget request funding target. **Mr. Fasbender** responded that the DOJ has identified sources of funding to raise additional revenue, hoping

that if revenue is available, the Committee would be more inclined to approve spending. One source of this additional revenue would be through a fee increase charged to entities that access motor vehicle records. There are other plans for additional revenue that have not yet been identified, some of which are one-time-only funding.

REP. HAWK inquired, "Wouldn't this money from the increased fees go to the State Special Revenue account?" **Mr. Fasbender** responded that all additional funds identified so far would go to the General Fund.

CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN commented that the DOJ needs to find ways to add this revenue to their budget because they are already identified but not yet claimed. **Mr. Doig** stated that the agency ended up where the Governor's Office wanted them to be with the executive budget. If the DOJ finds additional sources of revenue for the added requests, the Governor's Budget Office is happy.

Mr. Fasbender stated that when more is known about the Drug Task Force funding, the Committee will be notified before executive action.

SEN. BALES asked if any of the proposed raised fees and additional revenues for appropriation are contingent on the passage of HB 102. **Mr. Fasbender** stated that they would be contingent. As for the fee raise, that would mostly affect insurance companies.

REP. HAWK asked if the DOJ envisioned DP's for the additional revenues that are found throughout the budget. **Mr. Fasbender** responded that there is already legislation in on some of these additional revenues. He hopes the existence of funds will give the Committee motivation to fund programs.

REP. HAWK commented that if these funds are general fund and not earmarked, they are not protected. **Mr. Fasbender** replied that there is some risk involved in identifying these sources of funding. If the Appropriations Committee does not approve these DPs, then they are available for other programs. He stated that a program that is identified as needed, with a source of revenue attached, has a better chance of funding.

CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN stated that there will be time for further information on these additional funding sources after executive action on Military Affairs. **Mr. Doig** added that this will give the DOJ and Governor's Office time to agree on the proposed budget figures.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 11:10 A.M.

REP. TIM CALLAHAN, Chairman

SHANNON SCOW, Secretary

TC/ss

Additional Exhibits:

EXHIBIT ([jch27aad0.PDF](#))